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A NEW GENUS OF RHYTIRRHININI FROM COLOMBIA (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE)

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Resumen
Rupanius, gen. n., comprende la única especie *R. carinatus*, sp. n., endémica de la provincia biogeográfica del Páramo de Colombia. Este género se reconoce por los élitros subcuadrados y con una conspicua carena declivital y es considerado similar a *Puranius* Germain y *Acrorius* Kirsch. El género y especie son descritos, ilustrados y comparados con los otros Rhytirrhinini de Colombia.

Abstract
Rupanius, new genus, comprises the single species *R. carinatus*, new species, endemic to the Paramo biogeographic province of Colombia. It is diagnosed based on the elytra subquadrate and with a conspicuous declivital carina, and is considered similar to *Puranius* Germain and *Acrorius* Kirsch. The genus and species are described, illustrated, and compared with the other Colombian Rhytirrhinini.

The South American Rhytirrhinini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Somatodinae) are basically distributed along the Andean range, with their highest diversity in the Subantarctic region of southern Argentina and Chile (MORRONE, 1993). I have recently revised some genera from the northern Andes, assigning species from Colombia to *Acrorius* Kirsch (MORRONE, 1994a) and *Macrostyphlus* Kirsch (MORRONE, 1994b). The main objective of this paper is to describe a new taxon from Colombia, *Rupanius carinatus* new genus, new species, based on material loaned to me by Bob Anderson (Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada). In addition to the descriptions, a key for the genera and species of Colombian Rhytirrhinini is provided.

Key to the Colombian Rhytirrhinini

1. Body vestiture of rounded scales; pronotum subcylindrical, longer than wide, lacking postocular lobes, disc usually not tuberculate; metepisternal suture absent; body length 1.9-3.5 mm *Macrostyphlus* Kirsch 3

   Body vestiture of setalike scales; pronotum transverse, wider than long, with postocular lobes, disc tuberculate; metepisternal suture present; body length > 4.0 mm 2

2. Elytra ovate, with anteapical tubercle and lacking declivital carina; female hemisternites lacking baculi; body length 4.0-6.8 mm ..... *Acrorius* Kirsch (*A. sisyphus* Morrone)

   Elytra subquadrangular, lacking anteapical tubercle and with declivital carina; female hemisternites with baculi; body length 5.3-6.6 mm ..... *Rupanius*, new genus (*R. carinatus*, new species)

3. Pronotum with apical impression; tibiae lacking mucro ..... *M. frodo* Morrone

   Pronotum lacking apical impression; tibiae mucronate 4

4. Antennae with funicular articles 3-6 transverse; pronotum with median carina ..... *M. sturmi* Morrone

   Antennae with funicular articles 3-6 moniliform; pronotum lackingmedian carina 5

5. Pronotum with two subcircular, lateral impressions; scutellum not prominent; elytra with small tubercles; tibiae lacking spurs ..... *M. gandalf* Morrone

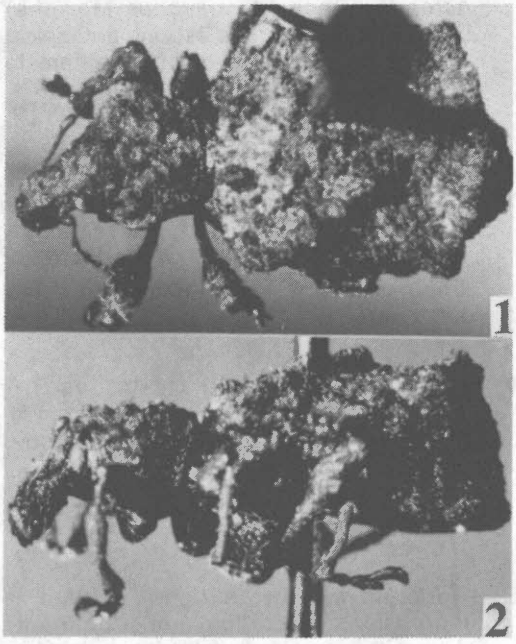
Pronotum lacking impressions; scutellum prominent; elytra lacking tubercles; tibiae with two spurs. ..... *M. gualcalae* Kirsch

Rupanius Morrone, **new genus**

TYPE SPECIES. *R. carinatus* Morrone, new species

DIAGNOSIS. *Rupanius* is easily recognized by the conspicuous declivital carina on the elytra. In addition, it is separated from other Rhytirrhinini by the combination of the following characters: vestiture of setalike scales, suprascrobal keel absent, epistome slightly prominent, pronotal disc tuberculate, metepisternal suture present, elytra subquadrangular and flat, and hemisternites with baculi.

DESCRIPTION. Habitus (figs. 1, 2). Medium-sized (body length 5.3-6.6 mm); body vestiture of setalike scales and setae. Frons with fovea. Eyes ovate, medium-sized, flat. Rostrum slightly curved, shorter than pronotum, with three dorsal keels. Scrobes shallow, lateral, directed toward, but not reaching the eyes; ventral keel lacking teeth. Pterygia well developed. Epistome slightly protruding. Mandibles robust, external face with two setae. Antennae subapically inserted; scape exceeding hind margin of eye when resting in scrobe; funicular article 1 longer than 2, articles 4-7 monilliform; club inflated. Pronotum (fig. 1) slightly transverse, sides expanded in anterior third; postocular lobes narrow. Metepisternal suture present. Scutellum visible. Elytra (fig. 1) subquadrangular, wider than pronotum, flat; humeri rounded; disc tuberculate; anteapical tubercle absent; apical declivity with conspicuous carina. Legs with robust femora; tibiae slightly mucronate, with one spur; tarsomere 3 bilobed.



Figuras. 1, 2. *Rupanius carinatus*, female holotype: 1, dorsal view; 2, lateral view.

MALE GENITALIA. Aedeagus (figs. 3, 4) symmetrical, sclerotized, robust in lateral view, sides subparallel. Tegmen lacking parameres.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Sternum 8 (figs. 5) subpentagonal, with two sclerotized arms; apical margin with long setae; apodeme straight. Hemisternites (figs. 6) short, with baculi; styli absent. Spermatheca (figs. 7) with nodulus and ramus developed.

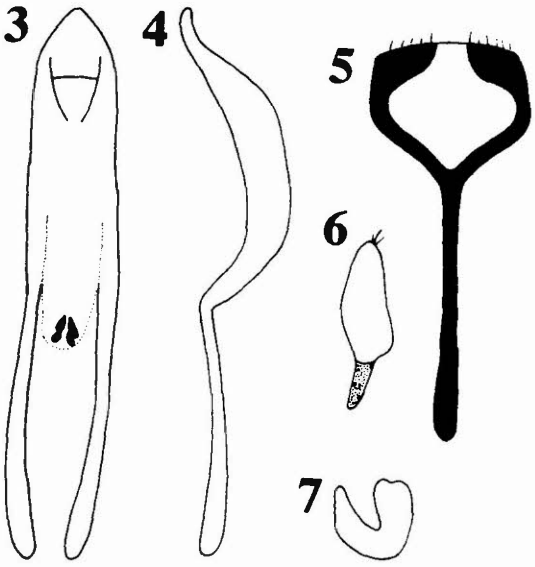
REMARKS. *Rupanius* is superficially similar to *Acrorius* Kirsch (MORRONE, 1994a) and *Puranius* Germain (MORRONE, 1994b). Its proper placement, however, cannot be properly assessed until a cladistic analysis of its related genera within the Rhytirrhinini is undertaken.

DISTRIBUTION. The single species was found at high altitudes (1800-3300 m) in Colombia. Its distribution broadly corresponds to the Paramo biogeographic province of Cabrera and WILLINK (1973).

ETYMOLOGY. The generic name is an anagram of *Puranius*. Gender masculine.

Rupanius carinatus Morrone, new species figs. 1-7.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female (labels separated by square brackets, with a slash to



Figuras. 3-7. *Rupanius carinatus*, male and female genitalia: 3, aedeagus, dorsal view; 4, aedeagus, lateral view; 5, female sternum 8, ventral view; 6, hemisternite; 7, spermatheca.

separate each line): COLOM., 20 km E/ Silvia, Cauca, VII./ 16.1970, 11,000'/ J. M. Campbell [CANADIAN NATIONAL/ COLLECTION- AGRICULTURE/ CANADA, OTTAWA] [*Rupanius carinatus*/ Morrone/ holotype female]; one paratype male: [COLOM., 20 km W/ Silvia, Cauca, VII./ 17.1970, 6,000'/ J. M. Campbell] [CANADIAN NATIONAL/ COLLECTION- AGRICULTURE/ CANADA, OTTAWA] [*Rupanius carinatus*/ Morrone/ paratype male]. Both types deposited in the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Center for Land and Biological Resources Research, Biological Research Division, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

DESCRIPTION. **Holotype female**. Habitus (figs. 1, 2). Integument dark brown. Setalike scales whitish. Rostrum 1.6 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as pronotum. Antennae with article 1 of funicle 1.5 times longer than 2. Pronotum (fig. 1) 1.2 times wider than long, hind margin sinuate; disc strongly tuberculate. Elytra (fig. 1) 1.2 longer than wide; striae inconspicuous, intervals flat; humeri not prominent; disc with declivital carina with tubercles. Sternum 8 (fig. 5) with apodemes 1.7 times longer than plate. Hemisternites (fig. 6). Spermatheca (fig. 7). Length (pronotum + elytra) 6.6 mm.

MALE. Aedeagus (figs. 3, 4) with rounded apex, slightly curved in apical third, apodemes as long as aedeagal body. Length (pronotum + elytra) 5.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of this species refers to the elytral apical carina.

Acknowledgments

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